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AIR FORCE TESTS PRE-SATELLITE-LAUNCHING ROCKET

PY151630 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2340 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] La Rioja, 14 Oct (DYN) -- Today, the Air Force tested a modern rocket which was totally manufactured in Argentina. This rocket, once improved, can place a satellite in orbit or carry a warhead.

The demonstration took place at the space launching base the Air Force operates near the city of El Chamical, 100 km from here. It was attended by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, Defense Ministry Secretary Alfredo Mosson, Air Force Commander Ernesto Crespo, and Joint Staff Chief Teodoro Waldner, as well as by other high-ranking Air Force officers.

The self-propelled rocket is the first of the "Alacran" series, which is aimed at mass-producing, by late 1987 or early 1988, two-stage rockets capable of lifting a payload of almost 1 ton nearly 200 km into space.

This time, only one stage of the rocket was tested, with a single engine capable of propelling it 100 km into space. The test was intended to demonstrate the combustion of the solid propellant, and the rocket did not carry any payload.

The rocket was designed at the INTESA (system development) runs in Falda del Carmen, Cordoba Province. This one-stage rocket, called the Condor, was exhibited last year at the Le Bourget Aerospace Fair. It weighs 1,149 kg, it is about 6 meters long, and 50 cm in diameter. It can carry a 416-kg payload up to 100 km high. Development plans call for adding a second stage to this one-stage rocket in order to double its capacity, size, and capability. The Air Force expects to have the prototypes built early next year, so the two-stage rocket can begin to be mass-produced late in 1987 or early in 1988.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD161451 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN [National Liberation Front], and his accompanying delegation have ended their official visit to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. This tour enabled him to undertake talks and discussions with the leaders of the aforementioned countries to consolidate and expand relations between Algeria and those friendly countries, as well as to affirm Algeria's firm stance toward current issues.

The president's visit to these countries helped form new links between the African continent and Latin America, and its results will soon come into light at all levels, including the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and political spheres.

President Chandli Bendjedid's visit to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina have reflected the Algerian revolution's good reputation in the countries of Latin America and among its peoples, who have more than one thing in common with the Algerian people, particularly in facing up to the international economic crisis and the needs for development in their countries.

A press communique was published yesterday at the end of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Brazil. Algeria and Brazil affirmed anew their duty to show and stress the importance of the permanent cooperation among the developing countries through deeds at the levels of their interrelations. The communique affirmed the feelings of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, as well as their mutual interests, and pointed out that cooperation between the two countries is growing in a positive manner thanks to the sincerity and the agreement which characterized the dialogue on political, economic, trade, cultural and technical matters for the benefit of the two peoples. In this context the two presidents decided that the Algerian-Brazilian joint committee should meet as soon as possible in order to implement the directives dealing in particular with the development of the two countries' relations in all fields. The two presidents also decided that the working group, set up in accordance with the memorandum of the agreement signed between the two countries last July by the Algerian minister of energy and his Brazilian counterpart, should meet as soon as possible in order to carry out its duty.

The two presidents analyzed in depth the international situation at the political and economic levels and affirmed that such a situation should be changed so as to improve the atmosphere and achieve peace, security and prosperity for all peoples. In this respect the two sides found a great convergence in the two countries' viewpoints on the causes endangering international peace and security. The two sides reiterated their governments' will and determination to exert all efforts so as to achieve harmony, justice and cooperation between all countries. The two sides also studied the current international economic situation and expressed their deep anxiety over the gravity of the international economic crisis, the repercussions of which have fallen on the developing countries. They reiterated the need to establish South-South cooperation as well as their support for the South-North dialogue in order to strengthen comprehensive negotiations aimed at establishing a new permanent and just international economic order.

In dealing with the situation in Central America, the Algerian side restressed Algeria's support for the peaceful efforts being exerted by the Contadora Group. The two sides also reiterated their conviction that it is not possible to find a true and effective solution to the current crisis in Central America except through negotiations. When discussing the Western Sahara the two sides reiterated their support for United Nations resolutions urging the complete decolonialization of the Western Sahara by way of positively responding to this country's right to self-determination and independence.

When studying the situation in the Middle East the two sides pointed out that the Palestinian cause is the essence of the crisis in the region; no permanent or just solution can be found for this crisis without the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit which was made within the framework of the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Brazil and Algeria. President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his deep appreciations to President Jose Sarney for the good hospitality accorded to him by the Brazilian Covernment and the Brazilian people, as well as for the care and interest which surrounded his state visit to Brazil.

President Chadli Bendjedid invited President Jose Sarney to pay a state visit to Algeria. The Brazilian president gladly accepted this invitation. This is yet to be determined.

SURINAME RECEIVES AID FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PY170151 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Exceprt] Brasilia, 16 Oct (AFP) -- After being informed by Surinamese Prime Minister [title as received] Pretaap Radhakishun about the democratization process in his country, Brazil today granted a $16-million credit to Suriname for a telecommunications project. Radhakishun has now ended his work visit that began yesterday. During his stay he met with President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Rui Nogueira has denied any relations between the Surinamese democratization process and the Brazilian aid. However, according to the press communique issued by Itamaraty at the end of Radhakishun's visit, Suriname has a line of credit for $40 million, which Brazil granted in November 1985. This line of credit is used by Suriname to purchase Brazilian machinery and agricultural equipment, and some raw materials. The Itamaraty spokesman added that Brazil will not grant a new line of credit until the current one, of which Suriname has used $15.4 million, is exhuasted. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT DEVALUATES CRUZADO BY 1.8 PERCENT

PY160107 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The government has just announced a devaluation of the cruzado in relation to the dollar. This is the first devaluation since the implementation of the cruzado plan. The purchase price of the dollar is now 14.2 cruzados and the selling price is 14.9 cruzados. This amounts to a devaluation of 1.8 percent.

BOMB PARTIALLY DESTROYS NEWSPAPER PRINTING SHOP

PY152137 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Rio Branco -- Yesterday morning at 0200 a Molotov cocktail partially destroyed the printing shop of the opposition newspaper FOLHA DO ACRE, which belongs to Senator Mario Maia. Senator Maia is running for state governor as a candidate of the PCT-PS-PDS-PFL [Democratic Labor Party - Socialist Party - Social Democratic Party - Liberal Front Party] coalition. Emanuel Candido do Amaral, candidate for state deputy, said the losses may amount to more than 2 million cruzeiros, and the newspaper will be closed until the weekend for repairs.

According to the newspaper watchman Francisco Nunes, the bomb partially destroyed the printing machine. However the greatest loss resulted from the destruction of reams of paper, furniture, and windows. Emanuel Amaral believes the bomb was thrown into the workshop through an air conditioning duct. As to the authors of the attack he said:

I do not like to accuse anyone, but naturally, I can only attribute the attack to people who are interested in silencing us. There is no doubt the PMDB (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party) wants to silence us. Also yesterday morning at about 0130, Emanuel Amaral's house in Vila Ivonete district was attacked: The walls of the house were shot at twice.

NAVY NEEDS SHIPS TO REPLACE OLD DESTROYERS

PY141646 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Oct 86 p 3

[By Pedro Paulo Rezende]

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- "Wanted: Used warships in good state of repair. Mail offers to Navy Minister Henrique Saboia, Esplandade of Ministries, Brasilia, F.D."

The above ad has not been published, but it could well have been.

The Brazilian Navy urgently needs ships to replace 10 U.S.-made destroyers of World War II vintage. These destroyers were purchased, after being refitted, in 1960 and they are still in service.

Their replacement by 1990 had been planned, when 12 Inhauma class corvettes should have been in operation, however, the economic situation has forced the reformulation of the original Navy Refurbishing Program: Only four corvettes will be completed by 1990, two of them will be built in private shipyards. [passage omitted]

The Navy Joint Staff already knows which would be the ideal ship with which to replace the old destroyers. That ideal ship is of the Charles F. Adams class, built between 1960 and 1964, which are presently being used by the FRG and the Australian Navies. There are 23 ships of this class, which are considered to be first rate and constitute the backbone of the U.S. Navy. They are equipped with two 127-mm cannons and can fire both anti-aircraft and antisubmarine missiles. They also have six antisubmarine torpedo launching tubes, and can develop a maximum speed of 31 knots; that is, nearly 56 km per hour. [passage omitted]

NAVY AIRPLANE ON TRAINING FLIGHT DISAPPEARS

PY161958 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Navy sources today confirmed that an airplane from El Belloto Navy Airbase has been lost since 15 October. According to the report, the plane was on a training flight and should have arrived at El Belloto Airbase in the 5th Region at 1700 yesterday. According to the same source, a search was immediately organized with Navy airplanes. The Air Rescue Service, SAR was also alerted. It has been unofficially reported that the plane was carrying 12 people on board.

Used to Surveil Soviet Trawlers

PY162256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2037 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (TELAM-ANSA) -- The Bandeirantes plane of the Chilean Navy which has been missing since yesterday evening with 11 persons on board, may have fallen into the sea off the coast of Cabildo, an area north of Valparaiso, shortly after taking off from El Belloto Air Base, according to leaks from sources close the Navy. The search and rescue operation has not been successful so far, and the Chilean Navy is keeping totally silent on the whole matter.

The afternoon daily LA SEGUNDA stated today that the Chilean Navy uses these planes to watch the movements of Soviet, Cuban and Polish trawlers that operate off the Chilean coast. The newspaper added that these planes are equipped with expensive electronic equipment that can detect the movement of ships from great altitudes. Other Bandeirantes planes are used to transport personnel.

Plane Sighted on Hill

PY162300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Valparaiso, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported today that the Chilean Navy plane with 11 people on board that was reported missing, was sighted today on the slopes of a hill in Petrorca, an area north of Valparaiso. The initial reports do not specify whether there are any survivors. The plane was sighted in a mountainous area, some 600 meters above sea level, by another aircraft that was overflying the region as part of the search and rescue operation ordered by the naval authorities. Land patrols have been dispatched to the hill in question to rescue the crew that had left on a training flight on 15 October from the El Belloto Naval Base, east of Valparaiso, and 140 km west of Santiago de Chile.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT STAGES DAY OF PROTEST

PY170216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Official sources have reported a worker was injured in Santiago today amid a wave of bomb attacks that marked the day of protest sponsored by the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). AFP correspondents noted the protest, which, did not disrupt daily activities, was also marked by barricades in some surburbs in Santiago and demonstrations by opposition students. The injured person is worker Juan Carlos Marchant, 26, who was hit by the shock wave of a bomb that went off in front of the house of a neighborhood leader in Libertad District, northern Santiago.

Demonstrators were observed erecting barricades using burning tires, stones, and wood in other surburan areas such as the workers' neighborhoods of La Victoria and Lo Hermida. Initially, however, no arrests have been reported. Street demonstrations were also staged near the University of Santiago, the Metropolitan Teachers University, and the Catholic University of Valparaiso, in the central Chilean coastal area. The police reported that subversive commandos attacked seven buses in Santiago and the neighboring city of Vina del Mar, 140 km west of Santiago, using incendiary bombs. In a similar attack, 13 jeeps stored in the warehouse of an import company in southern Santiago, were destroyed.

The MDP called for a protest against the repression and the state of siege that was enforced on 7 September 1986 after a thwarted attack against President Augusto Pinochet. Five members of his escort died in the attack. The drive of the left-wing coalition was not mentioned by the news media and was not supported by the Christian Democrats and the moderate opposition parties, which make up the Democratic Alliance [AD]. The ad has been seeking negotiations with the Armed Forces for 3 weeks.

The protest was not supported by the trade union organization of the National Workers Command (CNT) or by the labor unions of the National Civic Assembly [ANC] who joined the stoppage held on 2 and 3 July. Eight people died during the stoppage as a result of clashes with military and police officers.

The idea of holding talks and peacefully restoring democracy was supported today by the Catholic bishops through a statement made by the episcopate's committee. Noting that Pope John Paul II has recently proposed that 27 October 1986 be a day of truce throughout the world, the communique states that we call on politicians to make a new effort to hold talks. We are asking this from the government and from the opposition. The bishops' committee secretary, Msgr Sergio Contreras, has stated the pope wants a concrete gesture and we also want concrete gestures, in keeping with the national situation.

Ignoring the protest sponsored by the MDP, which rejects any type of agreement with the regime, the AD leaders today held a meeting behind closed doors to study the next steps they will take in the search for a dialogue, bearing in mind the appeal made by the bishops and the statements recently made by General Pinochet. In a speech delivered on 15 October, the head of state reasserted that the mechanisms to restore democracy are included in the Constitution, which provides for the extension of his term until 1989, a Constitution that is being rejected by the opposition.

WIDESPREAD POWER OUTAGE BLACKS OUT SANTIAGO

PY170205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) -- A power outage tonight blacked out a vast sector of Santiago and the provinces of central Chile, at the end of the protest drive against the military regime staged by the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). The power outage, which did not affect downtown Santiago, began at 2140 local time (0040 GMT) and forced the radio stations to use emergency power to broadcast.

According to the information that AFP managed to gather, several explosions were heard in different parts of Santiago prior to the blackout. The police began to patrol different parts of the city to prevent disorders and street demonstrations and to keep the traffic flowing normally. At the time of the power outage, some of the public buses were not running and bus stops were crowded. However, the metropolitan railroad continued to operate normally in Santiago, according to its management. During the last 24 hours, 18 vehicles were torched by armed commando groups, according to the police.

FDMR Claims Credit

PY170220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The underground Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has claimed credit for a power outage that blacked out a vast portion of Chile's central region. The FPMR did this through several phone calls to national and international news media. A FPMR spokesman stated units of our organization caused tonight's black out as a contribution to the protest drive called by truly democratic political and social organizations. General Augusto Pinochet's regime believes that FPMR is linked to the banned Chilean Communist Party. The anonymous caller concluded by saying the power outage was part of our campaign directed at making the government lift a state of siege.

EX-CORPORAL WANTED IN SMUGGLED ARMS AFFAIR

PY152122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2256 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 Oct (EFE) -- Army Corporal Juan Manuel Palacios Herrera has been identified as the leader of the group which was in charge of the arsenals discovered last August in the northern and central zones of Chile.

This report was today published by the Santiago newspaper LA SEGUNDA. The report adds that the former corporal "is now the security services most wanted man." The discovered aresenals included more than 3,000 rifles, 2 million bullets, rocket launchers, and explosives. The judge advocate investigating the discovered arsenals has 24 people under arrest, accused of violating the law on weapons control.

LA SEGUNDA adds that Palacios Herrera is a former corporal who has been trained as a commando, and whose last assignment was at the San Bernardo Infantry Regiment. Large photographs of Palacios Herrera and his girlfriend, Vilma Olivares Cayul, have appeared in Santiago newspapers and are also in the hands of the police. The former corporal and his friend, the report states, were last seen in southern Santiago.

CUADRA WANTS COUNTRY TO REMAIN ALERT TO VIOLENCE

PY160353 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The government is adopting a series of measures in order to establish a scheme that will prevent violent actions and, in this regard, people must remain very alert and aware of the current national situation.

Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra made these statements to the media at the end of a lengthy cabinet meeting at which the members of the Government Junta, under secretaries, and ministers were present. Cuadra said during the first part of the meeting they discussed government and state administration issues, especially those dealing with finance and health. [passage omitted]

In referring to the topics discussed during the cabinet meeting, Cuadra said the interior minister referred to political order, and public security issues, and said they had also evaluated the situation and problems stemming from the increase in terrorist activity. He cited the recent discovery of arsenals and the aborted attack against President Pinochet as examples. Cuadra said some conclusions had been reached such as the need to become aware of the country's situation regarding violence.

[Begin Cuadra recording] Not only the government authorities in the various sectors or areas in which they carry out their activities, but also the citizenry in general should become perfectly aware of the situation the country is experiencing in this regard. As his excellency, the president of the Republic, has stated on various occasions, we are witnessing an irregular war-like situation. This statement is prompted by the mere fact that it has been proven that the Marxist sectors, especially the Communist Party and its armed branch, the Manuel Rodriguez Front, seek to lead Chile into a confrontation. The country, and therefore, its people and authorities cannot ignore this fact or fail to adopt measure and decisions designed to adequately and conveniently face this challenge to the Chilean nation. This challenge falls within the framework of a standing strategy which Marxism uses in other parts of the world with the purpose of turning countries into communist nations. [end recording]

Cuadra also said they discussed the scope which the recent statements by Mikhail Gorbachev could have in the sense that the world is reaching a point with no return. He said this statement must be analyzed in view of its seriousness and therefore, the government is adopting the necessary measure.

[Begin Cuadra recording] Therefore, the government is adopting measures not only in the military field, but also in the political, economic, social, and diplomatic fields. It is adopting a series of public or secret measures with the purpose of establishing a scheme to prevent acts of violence, terrorism, or guerrilla actions. In this regard it is very important that the people remain alert and especially that those political sectors, those who belong to the non-Marxist opposition, adopt the necessary measure to foresake their obvious past ties with these groups, ties which have allowed these subversive, terrorist, or guerrilla groups to use their strategies and plans which they have carried out so far such as the case of the arsenals and the attack [against Pinochet]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER PRESENTS RESIGNATION

PA170038 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0027 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] We have a last minute report: Agriculture Minister Jose Fernando Botero has presented his resignation. The news media had been commenting a lot about him during the last few days. He could be one of the first cabinet changes due to an alleged lack of communication with President Virgilio Barco.

PATRIOTIC UNION MEMBER KILLED IN PUERTO LLERAS

PA161845 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 86 p 3-b

[By Arnoldo Falla Manrique]

[Text] Villavicencio, 11 Oct -- A member of the Patriotic Union (UP) was shot to death last night in a park of Puerto Lleras municipality by two individuals on a motorcycle.

The victim was identified as Herman Galindo Zarate, 42 years old from Venadillo, Tolima.

Galindo Zarate was in the park when two unidentified individuals shot him four times and fled.

Galindo Zarate was secretary of the UP in Puerto Lleras.

BRIEFS

UNUSUAL DRUG SMUGGLING METHOD -- Drug traffickers have been resorting to new, ingenious methods to smuggle cocaine out of the country. Yesterday, it was discovered at El Dorado Airport that someone, apparently in complicity with Avianca employees, had placed 11 kg of cocaine in a suitcase with an extra identifying marker and added it to the luggage of a high-ranking diplomat who was preparing to leave for Europe aboard an Avianca flight. The police found the drug while inspecting his luggage. The diplomat, whose name has not been disclosed, was interrogated and released after his innocence was established. Minutes later, at the same airport, Spaniard Javier Garrido Lopez was caught carrying 1,700 grams of cocaine in a false bottomed suitcase. Garrido was preparing to leave aboard an Iberia plane for San Juan-Madrid. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Oct 86 p 2 PA]

PLRA DENOUNCES MASS ARREST OF PARTY MEMBERS

PY161453 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Juan Carlos Zaldivar, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has reported a campaign of mass arrests of leaders and party members that is being carried out in Concepcion. The party followers are organizing a political meeting and a party fiesta for 18 October [anniversary of the Liberal Party]

Those arrested are: Saturnino Lezcano, PLRA committee president of the city, Florentin Lopez, head of the local Authentic Radical Liberal Youth [JLRA] and party leader Victor Gimenez. Zaldivar also reported the arrest of the president of the PLRA Horqueta Committee, Mariano Sanchez, and his wife, Olga de Sanchez.

Anibal Gimenez, president of the PLRA San Jose de los Arroyos committee, and Gervasio Sanchez were also arrested. Zaldivar said there are five more PLRA militants under arrest, and he will release information on them in the next few hours.

SQUATTERS SEEK GOVERNMENT HELP TO END REPRESSION

PY152151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Asuncion, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Some 210 thatched huts were set afire, 6 farmers were arrested, and 500 peasant families were affected when police forces tried to remove the people from their land at the request of a Brazilian citizen, in the Bella Vista settlement near Yhu, 250 km northeast of Asuncion. This was reported today in Asuncion by the farmers' spokesman who added that the action took place despite the fact that the peasants had permission to occupy the land. They obtained this authorization from the Agrarian Reform Institute (IBR) with the approval of the Caaguazu Department delegate's office, which politically administrates the area. In statements to the local press, one of the people involved said that the 500 families had lived on the uncultivated land for 8 months, and that last month the alleged owner, a Brazilian citizen named Angelo Camilotti, with the cooperation of the police, had the thatched huts and crops razed to the ground. The spokesman, while noting the lack of protection for himself and the rest of his fellow farmers, called for the intervention of the governmental authorities in order to stop the repression and the arrests.

MOPOCO REPORTS DISAPPEARANCE OF STUMPFS

PY092318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Asuncion, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The president of the dissident Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco), most of whose members returned from exile 3 years ago, today announced to AFP the disappearance of its vice president, Alejandro Stumpfs. Stumpfs presumably disappeared after crossing the border from Brazil as a passenger on a regular bus line. Since his return from exile, Stumpfs has been detained several times and confined to towns far from Asuncion. He has always been released and then watched by agents of the political police 24 hours a day, as are his fellow militants. The Mopoco has also revealed that Mesde Osta Mendoza, another member of its leadership, who returned from exile in Uruguay this week, has been harassed by the police since his return. The police will not allow Osta Mendoza to leave his house, and he has been prohibited from having any type of contact with the party. The Mopoco president further stated that a habeas corpus petition will be filed in Osta Mendoza's favor.

GARCIA WANTS TO CREATE NEW OAS WITHOUT U.S.

PY161953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1845 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Today Peruvian President Alan Garcia proposed the creation of a new Organization of Latin America and Caribbean States to carry out joint actions of a political and economic nature. The United States would not be included in this new organization. Upon inaugurating the meeting of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], Garcia insisted on the need for this new organization noting that "we are not against the United States, but we have a right to defend ourselves." The Peruvian president stated that "it is unorthodox to say this, but continental nationalism is necessary." In his address to some twenty Latin American foreign and economic ministers, the Peruvian chief of state asserted "that taking a decisive and historic step is the only response to a long history of domination." At the same time President Garcia suggested that the current OAS, headquartered in Washington, remain as a "forum for the North-South discussions." In his 45-minute speech, Garcia constantly referred to a need for a Latin American and Caribbean unity and the strengthening of the SELA as the grounds for this new organization. Garcia said that "our countries are isolated, separated, and divided, but isolation has no future and there is no path other than that of integration." He noted that "either we grow within the SELA or remain idle or backward, as is the case of other integration processes."

The treatment of the foreign debt problem from a political angle and the problems which the increasing protectionist measures of the United States and industrialized countries pose for the countries of the region are two of the main topics of the SELA meeting.

FAP HELICOPTER CRASHES IN AYACUCHO; 3 KILLED

PY161246 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] A Peruvian Air Force [FAP] helicopter has crashed in Vane Orcco, Ayacucho Department, during a routine flight. All three passengers aboard were killed, including a FAP Captain, according to a report from Mario Cueto Cardenas, our correspondent.

[Begin Cueto recording] From Ayacucho for "Centro de Noticias." Three members of the Armed Forces died when a FAP helicopter crashed near Quinua, Paita sector, at 2145 GMT on 14 October. The reasons for the accident are being investigated. The burned bodies of FAP Captain Raul Gonzalez (Jiralgo), the helicopter pilot, FAP technician Segundo Romero Cabezas, and Civil Guard 2d Sergeant Luis Mallori Conde were taken today to the Ayacucho Hospital Morgue. Under strict security measures provided by Army personnel, doctors performed autopsies, as required by law. The bodies were later taken to Pisco, where the body of the Civil Guard sergeant was left. Those of the FAP members were taken to Lima. A FAP special commission has begun investigations to determine the real cause of this regrettable accident, which is the second helicopter accident in Ayacucho. In both accidents three people were killed. [end recording]

ARMY, SHINING PATH CLASH; 16 GUERRILLAS DIE

PY161538 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] According to an official report released by the Armed Forces Joint Command, 16 Shining Path guerrillas have died in recent clashes with the Army in the Ayacucho region. Ten guerrillas were killed in (Jaiuari) on 9 October, and the other 6 were killed on the Yacauashi ranch, La Mar Province, on 13 October. The report also states that some eight Shining Path camps have been destroyed.

FERREIRA ALDUNATE ON COLORADO-COMMUNIST ACCORD

PY160011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2125 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Oct (EFE) -- The most important Uruguayan opposition leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, today reported the existence of a pact between the ruling Colorado Party and the Communist Party, whose "apparatus" controls the majority of the country's trade unions.

Ferreira Aldunate's assertion corroborates a series of rumors about a "non-aggression" pact between Julio Maria Sanguinetti's government and communist leaders, popularly known as the "Co-Co Pact" (Colorado-Communist Pact). The presumed alliance's existence is proven by the reduction of labor conflicts and the failure of strikes or demonstrations organized by labor unions controlled by the most radical leftist sectors or by activists of the National Party (Blanco).

In an interview published today by the afternoon paper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the Blanco leader said that "every time there is a movement within a labor organization promoted by or related to the National Party, very curious alliances comprising labor militant members of the Colorado and Communist Parties show up."

Ferreira gave as "proof" of the pact the fact that the secretary general of the largest labor union, controlled largely by members of the Communist Party, "has pushed or encouraged some labor unions to assume extreme positions, to take exaggerated postures, and has later left them hanging in the air. I cannot think of any other way to put it." According to Ferreira Aldunate "this has happened when these labor unions are not controlled by the Communist Party apparatus." The Blanco leader denounced the campaign against him as president of the National Party conducted by the Labor Confederation, and the strong opposition to his partial amnesty project concerning the repressive acts committed during the de facto regime.

REPORT ON CALL FOR ELECTIONS SAID 'INACCURATE'

PY151642 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 15 Oct 86

[By Emil Saurez Silvera]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano has said that even though there is still concern over the unresolved human rights situation, the government is not studying or drawing up a new amnesty draft bill. The minister said he was unaware of any new draft bill being drawn up by Education Minister Adela Reta, stressing that the government is doing its best to solve the disagreement at the party level. Marchesano remarked that the attainment of the objective of the government-sponsored amnesty bill remains a priority issue.

Concerning the rumors of an alleged call for elections after the dissolution of Congress Marchesano said that, even though the Constitution allows for such a procedure, the rumors are based on an inaccurate report from which several false conclusions were reached. Each sector has drawn its own interpretation on this, but there is still a long way to go before enforcing such a measure, the minister stressed. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT ARRIVES HOME AFTER EUROPEAN TOUR

PA152201 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Last night, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi returned to the country after the conclusion of his tour through Spain and Portugal, during which he laid groundwork for a stronger Ibero-American unity. [passage omitted]

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES VIOLATION OF OPEC QUOTAS

PA151235 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Exclusive Telephone Interview" with Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti by Economic Reporter Carlos Fernandez -- date not given.]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Hernandez Grisanti] Regarding the alleged charges [by Kuwait], it is true that when the report submitted by the group of experts who verify compliance with the agreements was being discussed, there was a statement by Kuwait Oil Minister Al Sabah. However, Venezuela has not violated its commitments with OPEC as OPEC has not clearly defined what the production quotas are. Hence, the OPEC countries have always had a right to use their reserves [inventarios acumulados]. Therefore, I firmly and categorically rejected the Kuwait oil minister's charges that Venezuela has violated its commitments. I can assure the Venezuelan public that Venezuela has not violated its commitments.

[Fernandez] In general terms, what would be Venezuela's position?

[Hernandaz Grisanti] We must defend, as we always have, it being a government decision supported by all national sectors, our participation by percentage in any production ceiling determined by OPEC, which could be the current one or a different one. We will also insist that if technical decisions are made on the distribution of quotas, other issues must be considered in addition to those directly related to oil matters, such as the foreign debt which greatly affects our payment capabilities and our balance of payments. Another thing to be considered is our domestic consumption, because our export capabilities are limited by the domestic demand for petroleum byproducts. The domestic consumption in other countries is very low.

[Fernandez] Do other countries, for example in the Persian Gulf, show willingness to understand Venezuela's position and our country's domestic and foreign commitments, or do they simply adopt an intransigent position?

[Hernandez Grisanti] It is not easy to understand the interests of others. Therefore, within OPEC we must try to adopt decisions by consensus, through mutual concessions among all the member-countries. For that reason, we will not admit to unjust charges on violations or any insinuation of threats, as some members have tried to do in this conference. [end recording]

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLA KILLED IN CLASH NEAR BORDER

PA170315 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Civilian and military forces continue pursuing the subversives involved in the clash near Yaritagua,, in Yaracuy State near the Colombian border. The Defense Ministry has issued an official communique on this matter.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Omaira Botello] The defense minister has issued instructions to intensify security operations to prevent further border incidents linked to drug traffic and the kidnappings recently reported along the border. Interior relations minister Jose Angel Ciliberto referred to incidents.

[Ciliberto] There was a clash between state security agents and some subversives, linked to drug trafficking and to the kidnappings recently reported along the border. In this clash, a Colombian guerrilla chief was killed.

[Botello] A large quantity of weapons and ammunition was seized during this clash. The Colombian citizen killed was identified as Evencio sosa Mateus, and Venezuelan Amilcar Vilchez was arrested. The two are linked to subversive groups.

The Defense Ministry also reported that no casualties were reported of the civilian and military forces that participated in this operation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BRIEFS

TOP LEVEL APPOINTMENTS -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today swore in Antonio Aranguren as governor of Aragua State, to replace Estela Roca de Asuaje. At the time of his appointment, Dr Aranguren was general secretary of the Democratic Action Party in Aragua. The ceremony took place in Miraflores Palace. Meanwhile, at the Interior Affairs Ministry, Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto swore in his new deputy minister, Adolfo Ramirez Torres; and other department heads in that ministry, including Estela Roca de Asuaje, who was sworn in as director of policy. Ramirez Torres was until now an outstanding member of the Caracas Municipal Council. [Excerpts] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 86 PA]

AMBASSADORS RECEIVED -- The new ambassadors from: Honduras, Leon Paredes Lardizabal; the USSR, Vladimir Goncharenko; Hungary, Robert Lederer; and Algeria, Abdelghani Keskri [as received] presented on 3 October copies of their credentials to Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Consalvi. The foreign ministry announced that the new ambassadors will present their credentials to President Jaime Lusinchi in a few days. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0553 GMT 4 Oct 86 PA]

EMBASSY PROTESTS CHILEAN KIDNAPPING OF CITIZEN

FL151202 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- A Chilean National Central Information commando kidnapped a Mexican citizen in Santiago this morning, said her family members. Flavia Totoro Taulis, 21 years old, was violently taken from her home at 5:30 (local time) [1130 GMT -- time as received] by Central Intelligence members of the Augusto Pinochet regime. [passage omitted]

The Mexican Embassy accredited in Chile has begun efforts in Buenos Aires demanding that the Chilean Government release Totoro Taulis. Mexico and Chile suspended diplomatic relations after Salvador Allende was overthrown in 1973. The Mexican Embassy sent a telex to the Mexican foreign secretary and, according to initial reports, Mexico will present an official request and diplomatic protest to Santiago de Chile through diplomatic representation in Venezuela. [passage omitted]

ATTORNEYS GENERAL CONCLUDE MEETING ON DRUGS

PA152056 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] At the end of the regional meeting of attorneys general in Puerto Vallarta today, the creation of a regional planning cooperation committee was proposed to combat drug trafficking. One of the 10 points agreed upon at the meeting was the creation of a common front of solidarity through the exchange of experiences. The document was signed by representatives from 13 governments, including the United States.

During the 2 days of talks, delegates made a broad analysis of drug trafficking and drug addiction. They agreed to create a multinational organization to confront the mafia and drug traffickers. The delegates reiterated their political willingness to continue the struggle against crimes that endanger the health of people as well as to prevent and correct the phenomenon of drug addiction.

Among the 10 resolutions adopted at the regional meeting of attorneys general, the advantage of using resources confiscated from drug traffickers to support national and international campaigns against drug trafficking was discussed. Regarding the joint efforts to defeat this problem, the countries agreed -- in accordance with the laws of each country -- to create a regional planning and cooperation committee to combat the drug problem. This last point will be implemented within a short time at their next meeting. In addition to the agreements signed this afternoon, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese proposed that awards be given to Mexican President de la Madrid and Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez for their initiative in the struggle against drug trafficking and drug addiction.

DE LA MADRID DISCUSSES 'BUILDING A NEW SOCIETY'

PA161233 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Oct 86 p 2

[By Victor Manuel Juarez]

[Excerpts] President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday that the prevailing situation in the country is characterized by serious economic problems, among which are inflation and the imbalance in the foreign sector of the economy, but he added that the real problem, the most important, concerns a total change: building a new society that recognized the nation's basic principles.

Speaking to members of the National Association of Actuaries, President de la Madrid explained that Mexico needs not only a technological change, but one of quality in some aspects of social life -- culture and politics -- in order to establish a democratic system that meets the various requisites that a democratic system must have, not only electoral requisites, but at all social levels, such as the participation of the community, groups and individuals.

During the ceremony held in the Carranza Room of the presidential residence in Los Pinos, President De la Madrid stressed that a total change is necessary to define programs and, above all, carry them out. He said that there is a consensus among members of Mexican society on the fundamental guidelines of national transformation, that history must consider and distinguish, between the permanent values of our nation and those that are transitory, changeable, or adaptable.

He specified that among the things we must be certain to have are the nation's independence, the climate of freedom that Mexicans have been building and broadening throughout the years, and a democratic system formed by several sectors.

Finally, he told the actuaries that the suggestions they submitted during the closing act of the sixth meeting of the National Association of Actuaries will be carefully reviewed.

Later, at the closing of the 18th meeting of the National Forum of the Chemical Industry, which was held in a downtown hotel, President de la Madrid said that in this moment of crisis, Mexicans "have been gaining on the construction of an important consensus on the country's development. There is a common language between the government and private sector in discussing problems of structural change, industrial reconversion, technological modernization, opening of the Mexican economy to foreign investment, and the creation of jobs."

To the directors of the chemical industry, President De la Madrid said that only when a society builds a broad consensus on its fundamental problems is it possible to solve them, "especially in a mixed-economy system as ours, which requires the harmonious convergence of efforts."

He expressed his satisfaction because, despite the daily problems created by the economic crisis, Mexicans have the talent to think, to analyze, to define fundamental views that allow us to overcome the circumstancial problems, and above all, to take advantage of the positive side that a crisis can present: to learn from the difficulties, to plan our opportunities, to strengthen local harmony, and to continue with the integration of the great national consensus that has been the foundation for building a modern Mexico and that should continue as a foundation for subsequent stages. [passage omitted]

NEW OIL FIELDS ESTIMATED AT 20 BILLION BARRELS

PA161714 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Oct 86 pp 1-a, 16-a, 32-a

[By Antonio Garza M.]

[Excerpts] Campo Luna, Tabasco, 11 Oct -- The country's most important petroleum deposits have been found here. It is estimated that there are more than 20 billion barrels of petroleum near the coast and in the maritime shelf.

Seventeen wells with a depth between 5,000 and 7,000 meters are presently being drilled.

It is estimated that these deposits are more important than those found 10 years ago in the Campeche Zone, which is the main hydrocarbon-producing area. In an overflight by EXCELSIOR correspondents, we saw the work to develop the zone. Four fields that have been discovered are now being delimited and it is believed that there is enough petroleum here to exploit for the next 20 to 30 years. [passage omitted]

It is believed that within a year the zone will become the country's most important hydrocarbon-producing region because high productivity deposits that contain gas and light petroleum have been discovered.

Mexico currently has approximately 72 billion barrels of proven reserves, and it is estimated that these will increase by 20 billion barrels when the drilling work is concluded.

This zone is located approximately 60 km northeast of Villahermosa and is linked with a paved road that goes up to the beach in Frontera. [passage omitted]

Oil Sales Up in Jul-Sep

FL161802 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican petroleum reported today that sales of crude oil during July to September climbed to 1,330,000 barrels daily at an average price of $11.80, which represents a 70 cents increase compared to August figures. At the same time, PEMEX reiterated the Mexican Government's commitment to contribute to seeking stability in the oil world market to the degree that OPEC continues to fulfill its own agreements. At the conclusion of the Oil Foreign Trade Committee meeting, PEMEX said Mexico will continue to restrict crude oil exports to a maximum of 350,000 barrels daily. [passage omitted] It was also announced that the net exports of oil byproducts amounted to 75,000 barrels daily during July to September. During September, the average price of the isthmus crude sold to the United States was $13.95 a barrel and the Maya $10.50, which represents an increase of 25 and 87 cents of a dollar compared to the previous month. For the Far East, the price of the isthmus was $13.48 and the Maya $10.48. These two prices represent increases of $1.18 and 98 cents of the dollar, respectively. [passage omitted]

Curbs on Oil Exports Continue

PA161658 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Mexican Government tonight reaffirmed its commitment to seek stability in the oil market as long as OPEC continues to abide faithfully by its prices [ofrecimientos]. It was said that Mexico will continue limiting its exports of crude oil to 1.35 million barrels a day. It is worth noting that our country's self-imposed curbs on exports seek to contribute to the stability of the international oil market.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ON DRUG OPERATIONS

PA161440 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Drugs amounting to $10.270 billion have been confiscated by the attorney general's office since January 1986: 4,679 kg of pure cocaine and 70,000 kg of marijuana. On the black market, 1 kg of cocaine is worth $1 million and 1 kg of marijuana is worth $80,000. [all figures as published]

This information was taken from a written report that the attorney general's office gave EL NACIONAL. The same report gives important information regarding the permanent antidrug campaign and the Pacific VII Military Operation.

The report adds that 466 kg of marijuana seed, 23 kg of hashish, 38.2 kg of opium gum, 62.3 kg of poppy seed, 11.7 kg of heroin, and 0.7 kg of morphine were also confiscated.

During the same period, 694 vehicles, 12 planes, and 14 boats of various sizes were captured.

Regarding weapons that have been confiscated, the report states that during the various operations, 555 automatic weapons, 592 handguns, and 23,838 rounds of ammunition were confiscated.

Also, 7 heroin laboratories were destroyed, 4 other laboratories were destroyed, and through 30 August 1986, 5,558 persons were arrested for alleged involvement in drug trafficking.

GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DECRIED

PA152124 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 86 p 1-a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] To a greater or lesser degree, human rights are being recognized and guaranteed by law in almost all states. Very few have not incorporated one or more conventions on the subject into their public law. However, reality is often very different. To become aware of it, we merely have to examine routine police practices. Panama has signed and ratified a large number of human rights conventions, including the very broad American Convention on Human Rights. In addition, it has constitutional and legal provisions on the subject. However, in practice, the police systematically violate these provisions with total impunity. Detainees are frequently beaten, offended, and humiliated in a most despicable manner, and in the jails they are usually given a treatment incompatible with their dignity as human beings.

Many accusations of these offenses have been presented to the proper authorities, but have not made any headway despite sufficient evidence. In recent days, Christian Democratic youths who peacefully occupied the office of the president of the National Assembly were savagely beaten, and received a similar treatment in jail, as several legislators charged and the youths involved also confirmed. The same thing has happened over and over, and will continue as long as force is above the law and Panamanians are prepared to accept it.

Youths Claim Torture By G-2

PA152128 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 86 p 1-a

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Cirilo Salas, one of the 10 leaders of the Christian Democratic Youth, who on 8 October peacefully seized the office of the president of the Legislative Assembly, yesterday made the following statement: "We were tortured by Defense Forces G-2 agents while being questioned and held in a Modelo Prison cell."

In narrating the experiences of the youths during the 14 hours they were at the disposal of the Defense Forces, Salas said at the G-2 installations where they were taken after having been violently removed from the office of the president of the Legislative Assembly, they were exhaustively interrogated, and a few hours later were taken to Modelo Prison.

Speaking of the tortures he and his companions had to endure the night they were held in prison, Salas said that every time they were taken from Modelo Prison to G-2 offices for more interrogations, "Defense Forces elements would cover our heads with newspapers that were held in position with tape and then they would beat us."

He added: "The purpose of the interrogation was to make us say we had been either sent or paid by the party's leadership to do what we did."

He said "the objective of the interrogation was to obtain a declaration accusing Legislator [Guillermo] Cochez, Dr. Arias Calderon, or Ivan Romero -- the party's secretary general -- of being responsible for this action."

Jaime Owens [not further identified] has charged some of the young people who seized the office of the president of the Legislative Assembly have been harassed by G-2 agents and warned: "We hold the Defense Forces responsible for whatever happens to us."

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leadership has referred to the attacks on Legislator Cochez by progovernment sectors that accuse him of being the mastermind of the seizure of the office of the president of the Legislative Assembly, saying "these attacks are being made by the most sectarian members of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] who are promoting violence."

The PDC leaders believe that "as result of instigation, the president of the Legislative Assembly shamefully reneged on his word to the archbishop of Panama and legislators that he would guarantee the freedom and physical integrity of the youths."

They thanked Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath for his public request, at the mass for his silver anniversary of being bishop, to the executive branch in favor of the immediate release of the youths.

The PDC leaders noted that "the senseless physical violence the Christian Democratic Youth members endured" was applied not only at the moment they were removed from the Legislative Palace "but also while they were being interrogated for a long time at G-2 offices in violation of constitutional and legal norms."

NEWSPAPER SUSPICIOUS OF NEW AIRPORT SECURITY

PA142111 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 1

["Note of the Day" column; "Airport Measures"]

[Text] Major Pascual Gonzalez, director of Civil Aeronautics, has announced to the news media the measures that Panamanian airport authorities will be implementing to check luggage and passengers shortly before they board their flights. He said the measures, which he described as strict, are to prevent acts of terrorism and the shipment of drugs and dangerous material.

The arguments used to back up the aeronautics authorities' decision are trivial. They are not strong enough to justify the inconveniences and restrictions on freedom of movement they entail. The weapons-detecting equipment and the current customs controls are sufficient to achieve the objectives that Maj Gonzalez mentioned so there is general suspicion that is a hidden and secondary reason for these searches and inspections, linked to the repression and the political and personal control the powerful military regime maintains over our daily lives.

COSTA RICA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. NOT TO ARRIVE UNTIL NOV

PA161603 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] People involved in presidential circles have said the U.S. State Department is concerned over the absence of the Costa Rican Ambassador to Washington. That diplomatic post has been vacant since May although Guido Fernandez was appointed to fill it several months ago.

In fact, it was decided that he would travel to the United States on 1 November, but the trip will be delayed for a few more days by the express request of President Oscar Arias.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Attorney Enrique Castillo has been designated Costa Rican Ambassador to France. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 Oct 86 p 6-a PA]

COCAINE DIRECTOR IDENTIFIED -- The leader of the organization that directed a cocaine-processing laboratory in Costa Rica was identified as Pastor Perafan. He is in Colombia at the present time. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SHULTZ, DELEGATION

PA170318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] An inexplicably large U.S. Government delegation arrived in the country on Thursday to find out about the Salvadoran situation after Friday's earthquake. The delegation is headed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and is made up of Pentagon officials, as well as officials from other departments.

The gringos toured the capital as if they were inspecting damages in their own colony. Then they made remarks to the press about political aspects and the war, as well as expressing their view of our country's future.

Duarte's officials, civilian as well as military, showed the submissive attitude that a subordinate has in front of his boss. It must not be forgotten that a U.S. sergeant is superior to a Salvadoran general. Any [word indistinct] of the White House has more power than the Salvadoran president.

The Americans have already talked about millions to rebuild the city. However, one should not harbor false hopes because these gentlemen were talking about the reconstruction of the battered government and help for the oligarchs who became victims when their enterprises were damaged. They were talking about continuing to help the Armed Forces so they can continue killing civilians and destroying humble houses in a way that is tantamount to the destruction caused by four earthquakes per year measuring 8 degrees on the Richter scale.

Let no one believe that Shultz was thinking of the humble Salvadorans of San Jacinto, Candelaria, [name indistinct], and Santa Rita. Let no one believe that Shultz was moved by those who were (?removed) from Santa Marta neighborhood. No way. Can those who have sent the dollars and the bombs and who have trained the men who have killed 60,000 Salvadorans, wounded thousands, and destroyed more than 300,000 poor houses in the country's rural area have hearts?

FMLN-FDR COMMUNIQUE REAFFIRMS CEASE-FIRE

PA162025 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1924 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Communique "to the Salvadoran people and the international community" issued by the Salvadoran FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee in "El Salvador" on 15 October]

[Text] [Words indistinct] immediately after learning of the magnitude of the natural disaster of 10 October, the FMLN-FDR agreed to a unilateral truce, cessation of all offensive actions by FMLN units, and restriction of combat only in response to operations and offensive patrols by the government's Army.

Despite having left open the channel of the intermediary -- Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas -- to reach a truce agreed upon by the two parties, Napoleon Duarte and Defense Minister General Vides Casanova said they were in a position to continue military operations, even though it was only [words indistinct] and sensible to establish a truce to allow the Salvadoran people to recover from [words indistinct] earthquake.

Far from expressing goodwill toward the truce, the Armed Forces intensified its operations in Chalatenango, San Miguel, and Usulutan Departments; increased the number of offensive patrols in La Union and San Vicente; militarized highways there; and bombed and machinegunned civilian areas in Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments.

In this context of offensive actions by the enemy, the FMLN units could not remain with their arms folded in the face of government troops' incursions. This explains the approximately 20 casualties sustained by the Armed Forces in the areas where it is carrying out operations. The wounded soldiers transferred to the military hospital in San Salvador will use up medical supplies needed by the civilians injured in the earthquake.

The military hospital's hoarding of surgical material and medicines sent as foreign aid confirms the desire of the Armed Forces High Command and the U.S. Embassy. This is the same attitude of refusing to enact a truce to speak about peace. This is what caused the failure of the dialogue meeting in Sesori.

The Duarte government has not given any concessions to the national majorities regarding a repeal of the package of unpopular economic measures and the forced recruitment. Therefore, the earthquake is added to the sufferings caused by those economic measures, the drought, the bombings, the operations against the civilian population, and the repression against the union movement.

The current tragedy worsens our people's living conditions, thus making more just and valid the reasons for their struggle. It strengthens their desire to build a new society upon the rubble of oppression and injustice.

We point out to our people and to the international community the irrational and stupid attitude of the Armed Forces, which are carrying out military operations precisely when they are weakest and when the general conditions of the foundation that supports them are the most disastrous. These military operations are detrimental to our people, who are concentrating their attention on rebuilding their lives after the earthquake.

We will soon be providing information on the situation caused by such an attitude of the government and the Armed Forces.

[Signed] FMLN General Command, FDR Executive Committee
El Salvador, 15 October 1986

UNGO SAYS DUARTE WEAK, DENIES OPPOSITION DIVISION

PA162019 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte "does not have enough power" to impose peace negotiations on the Salvadoran Army and the U.S. Government. This statement was made today in Bonn by Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran political opposition.

Ungo, who heads the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) -- political branch of the FMLN -- has told AFP that "the government has no possibility of overcoming the current crisis, which has been aggravated by the earthquake."

The revolutionary leader said the FMLN has set no duration limit to the cease-fire "it proposed unilaterally" following the earthquake. However, the Army apparently is not willing to respect it. In any event, "if the Army renews the fightng, we will react," Ungo said.

The FDR leader is currently participating in this capital in the Socialist International meeting as secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a social-democratic party. Referring to the national dialogue, Ungo stated "there is no possibility of holding preliminary conversations in the near future." Ungo added: "Nevertheless, the negotiations will eventually take place, perhaps next year."

The Salvadoran revolutionary leader said negotitions to prepare for the third phase of the national dialogue should have taken place on 29 September, but "our intermediary told us that Duarte had something else to do on that day, such as going to the United States to ask for money."

Ungo added: The Salvadoran president shelved possibilities for a dialogue probably because he personally does not have enough power to approve the negotiations since the Reagan administration and the Army are not looking in that direction." Ungo noted: "Duarte cannot do much. What he thinks and what he wants does not count very much. The Army and Reagan have turned him into a puppet. The United States may change its policy, but only if it finds itself forced to do so, as has happened in the Philippines and Haiti."

Ungo admitted that the Salvadoran Army now is "more efficient," but it still cannot control the country . "We hope," the FDR president said, "that as time goes by, it will realize that political negotiations are the only solution."

Ungo denied there is division among the opposition's political and military organizations. "Not a single one of our organizations," he emphasized, "is opposed to the negotiations with the Salvadoran Government. The division exists on the other side, in San Salvador."

GUATEMALA

VILLAGRAN ON 'POSSIBLE' RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH UK

PA160454 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Oct -- Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran said yesterday that it is possible diplomatic relations with the UK will be resumed by the end of the year. He added that consultations between Guatemala and the UK have continued and have advanced satisfactorily.

Villagran said there is a good possibility that diplomatic relations will be resumed before the end of the year following the first step, which has been the reestablishment of consular relations. By then, we should be appointing our respective ambassador, he said.

Belize to Come as Observer [subhead]

In addition, Deputy Foreign Minister Villagran said Belize will not attend the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala because it is not a member of that organization.

He recalled that Belize has been trying to become an OAS member since 1980, but has not succeeded due to Guatemala's opposition. Our country claims jurisdiction over that territory.

However, Villagran noted that Belize may attend the OAS meeting, but only as an observer and not as a member of that organization.

"The Greens" Lack Credibility [subhead]

Regarding the protest made by the German group known as "the Greens," Villagran said it is a minority group with no representation.

In addition, he said reports stating President Cerezo was booed while in Bonn were published by a news agency called "Cerigua," which is not a reliable source.

OPPOSITION LEADERS SAY CEREZO TRIP 'POSITIVE'

PA161914 Guatemala City Radio Neuvo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemalan opposition leaders have described President Vinicio Cerezo's European tour as positive. President Cerezo left the FRG capital today.

Carlos Gallardo, political adviser of the board of directors of the Revolutionary Party, said President Cerezo's trip has been a complete success, which means further promotion of the process toward democracy in Guatemala.

(Floridalma Elizabeth Tellez) of the Democratic Socialist Party, who is attending the meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn, said Cerezo's mission is undoubtedly positive for Guatemalans.

Gallardo and (Tellez) coincided in stating Guatemala's present situation is better than during the times of the dictatorships, but they criticized the fact that the government has not taken measures to improve the economy.

NICARAGUA

ANTI-SOMOZIST COURTS TO TRY HASENFUS

PA162344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2220 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Justice Ministry in Managua, dated 16 October]

[Text] The Justice Ministry informs the Nicaraguan people that, in accordance with Nicaraguan laws, it has been decided to conduct a penal process against U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, (?for violating) the law on maintenance of order and public security. He will be tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals which were created according to Decree No 12-33 of 11 April 1983 in response to the aggression imposed on the Nicaraguan people by the U.S. Government, which constitutes a violation of international juridical order, as was recognized in the historical decision announced by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986.

Eugene Hasenfus will be tried in accordance with the ordinary penal laws currently in effect in the country, respecting the legal guarantees established in the Nicaraguan statute on rights and guarantees. These guarantees are:

A. Public trial.

B. Presumption of innocence.

C. Right to be informed of the nature and reasons for the charges.

D. Rights to participate in the trial from the time the process begins.

E. Right to have the time and adequate means for defense from the moment the trial begins, or to have a defending counsel name if one is not appointed by the defendant.

F. Right to have the services of an interpreter.

G. Right to take part in the presentation and reception of evidence.

H. Right to have his sentence pronounced within the period established by law.

I. Right to appeal the sentence issue in a higher court.

Based on the principle of territoriality in the Penal Code, as established in our current ordinary penal laws and in the international treaties signed by Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan courts are considered competent to judge crimes committed in our national territory by foreign citizens. Therefore, on Monday 20 October 1986 the attorney general will file formal charges before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government for the actions carried out by Eugene Hasenfus within the framework of the aggression imposed by the U.S. Government on the Nicaraguan people.

The defendant is entitled to exercise all of his rights upon receipts of this notification.

Managua, 16 October 1986
Justice Ministry.

Embassy's Stance Questioned

PA161710 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Many U.S. journalists have seriously questioned the Reagan administration over the press conference held at the U.S. Embassy in Managua on Thursday night. An incident broke out in front of the consular office of the embassy when spokesman Alberto Fernandez did not allow newsmen from Nicaragua and other Latin American countries to attend the press conference. The journalists remained at the entrance door and protested the U.S. decision through La Voz de Nicaragua radio station.

U.S. journalists stood on the other side of the entrance gate, and several photographers took pictures of their Nicaraguan counterparts.

After receiving a copy of an embassy communique, one of the Americans approached the gate and began reading it to the journalists outside. Two minutes later, spokesman Fernandez quickly returned and said we could come in. Once inside, Fernandez offered his excuses and read in English the communique, in which the U.S. Embassy accuses the Nicaraguan Government of not allowing embassy officials to meet with U.S. military adviser Eugene Hasenfus. The U.S. Embassy also accused the Nicaraguan Government of "macabre treatment" regarding the delivery of the coffins with the bodies of the U.S. advisers who were flying the plane that was shot down.

Subsequently, Fernandez explained that Donald Tyson, consul general at the embassy, would answer journalists' questions, but in an unofficial capacity. Therefore, it could not be recorded or filmed.

What came next was a storm. Several U.S. journalists told Tyson the embassy's protest regarding the delivery of the two coffins did not make sense because the embassy's gate was closed and this had prevented the truck delivering the coffins from entering. They also told Tyson that a U.S. Embassy official came to receive the coffins. The journalists started talking to each other and interrupting themselves, and Tyson refrained from answering most of the questions.

Tyson was asked if he agreed that adviser Hasenfus was a prisoner of war and if he agreed with his government's position regarding Hasenfus' situation.

After avoiding the question several times, spokesman Fernandez said they considered Hasenfus "a U.S. citizen." Tyson focused on Article 36 of the Vienna Convention, and he never considered anything else. He even read the article. Apparently, most of the U.S. journalists present did not share the points of view of the embassy.

This has been another incident of unrest caused by the U.S. Embassy's diplomacy.

Lawyer Says Posada in U.S.

PA170331 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Francisco Leon Leandro Mora, defense lawyer of Luis Posada Carriles, has said he does not believe the declaration by the Nicaraguan Government saying his defendant is a CIA agent. The information from Nicaragua states that Posada Carriles is in Central America supporting the contras. Leandro Mora said that, in telephone conversations held with Posada Carriles, his defendant told him he is in the United States, on the Canadian border.

MULTILATERAL DIALOGUE SESSION BEGINS AMONG PARTIES

PA161530 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The meetings of the multilateral dialogue among political parties began yesterday with the participation of the FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCdeN], and the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC]. Yesterday's meeting was used to discuss the schedule, venue, and topics of the dialogue. The Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement did not attend the meeting.

The FSLN was represented by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, Nathan Sevilla, and Subcommander Rafael Solis; the PLI by Juan Manuel Gutierrez and (Jaime Bonilla); the PCD BY (Edwin Yescas), Rafael Cordova Rivas, and Gustavo Mendoza; the PSN by Gustavo Tablada, Adolfo Evertsz, and (Juan Lezcano); the PCdeN by Eli Altamirano, Allan Zambrana, and Ariel Bravo; and the PPSC by Mauricio Delgadillo, Luis Humberto Guzman, and Carlos Garcia Caracas.

PCNE ISSUES STATEMENT OF 'GRATITUDE' FOR U.S.

PA160203 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Oct 86 p 21 A

[Paid advertisement by the Nicaraguan Conservative Party in Exile, PCNE; issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 7 October]

[Text] NICARAGUAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN EXILE

MANIFESTO

The PCNE supporters and states its gratitude for the support the United States is giving as an allied country to the freedom fighters of our homeland and presents to the Nicaraguan people and democratic governments and people a brief analysis of our liberation movement's political, economic, and social situation.

1. The PCNE believes the current directorate members who comprise UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] are not the result of an election by the political parties and other labor organizations; instead, they were appointed on an administrative basis.

2. We hope UNO's creation would be a propitious occasion to attain complete unity of all the democratic forces.

3. Instead, the UNO directorate members have concentrated their efforts on an expensive propaganda campaign through the press and voice media, to create an individual political image for themselves. This created antagonisms in their midst which go against the national cause and led to the creation of three different factions, which create more confusion and division among the Nicaraguans.

4. The PCNE believes this is not the time to discuss a political power that does not yet exist, and our natural ambitions as human beings should be discussed when our country has been liberated because our people have the right to choose our future leaders with their votes.

5. The PCNE states it is a political institution aware of its historical mission and has supported the UNO directorate members' efforts. However, it has never supported one of the members on an individual basis, because we consider there is only one Nicaraguan cause: the liberation of our homeland from a brazen Soviet-Cuban intervention.

6. The PCNE recalls that, based on its initiative and sponsorship, the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board (CON) was organized as a pluralist group with the conviction that this great political representation would be used for all the tasks of this nature.

7. These noble intentions were misinterpreted and CON was considered a competitive organization; therefore, it was relegated to a secondary position to accommodate the personal interests of every UNO directorate member.

8. Amorphous groups are being created as a result of this political anarchy; however, they lack the proper leadership and do not have the people's support. Furthermore, these groups have usurped the right to issue documents which reveals the opportunism that is replacing an obsolete demagoguery in the Nicaraguan people's intellectual and popular conscience -- already won out by the communist dialectic of the regime in Managua.

9. The PCNE clearly states it has lowered its party banners to face our common enemy, as was done during the national war, and proclaims the essence on its efforts is aimed at protecting all the Nicaraguan people's welfare.

10. The PCNE has observed our country's political organizations have been cast aside throughout this process, and believes the elimination of those organizations from the vertex of the structures which are carrying out the current political campaign represents a grave mistake. The people who comprise these organizations have enough experience to develop themselves as an international level and the dignity to project their image in the Nicaraguan people's soul. These parties represent the logical means to mobilize our people during and after the liberation; furthermore, the freedom forces should be considered the liberation -- not occupation -- forces.

Regarding the economic-social sector, the PCNE states the time has come to make the necessary ideological definitions because the statements issued by these small groups do not reflect the Nicaraguan reality.

Our party states its open opposition to both the extreme right and extreme left sectors, and identifies itself as a centrist party. Furthermore, the PCNE categorically states, among other things included in our Declaration of Principles, the following:

A) The PCNE demands the UNO Political-Executive Directorate include the democratic political parties of Nicaragua that truly and really represent the people, with the intention of strengthening -- not displacing -- the UNO with these political organizations' undeniable contribution; this, in turn, will represent the definite support for all the fighting forces.

B) Our party will demand real and deep socioeconomic reforms according to democratic guidelines, to benefit the majority and not only a few privileged groups. We will advocate, as we have always done, our peasants' welfare and development through a well-planned agrarian reform based on our economic reality. Likewise, we will support the defense of our workers through free and democratic unions to establish a real social balance.

C) The party rejects the "nonaligned" thesis because it is a movement sponsored at world level by the extreme left, which uses the demagogues on this continent for its expansionist plans. We reassert our identification with the Western world; however, this does not exclude our right to join forces and exert pressure on developed nations so that they offer us, in a dignified way, the means to develop our weak economies -- which have been worsened by the enormous foreign debt.

D) The party advocates an economic freedom and considers the state should act as guardian and regulator so the private sector fulfills its social goal.

E) Our organization proclaims the inviolability of private property as a Western world doctrine and an authentic expression of human rights.

F) We support, politically and morally, the liberation forces sacrificing themselves for our freedom. The fighters in the north and south -- as well as the Indian-peasant armies in the Atlantic region -- represent the only alternative the communist arrogance has left us in Nicaragua, because it has rejected every possibility to attain peace through a civilized dialogue.

G) The party shares our people's feelings, welcoming and supporting the ecumenical philosophy based on love which is proclaimed by His Holiness John Paul II and his representative, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who is the target of the commanders' hate. This hate has led to an unprecedented persecution against our holy church.

H) The party rejects all the slanderous revolutions, like the communist revolution in Nicaragua, which is leaving a legacy of poverty, death, hunger, and slavery -- yet claims it is making reforms within a democratic framework.

The PCNE urges all the political and democratic organizations that qualify as parties to issue statements on important topics like these, both for the present and future of our homeland.

Issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 7 October 1986.

Fernando Aguero Rocha, President
Vincente Rappaccioli, Secretary

Signed: Vicente Rappacioli Marquis
Identity Card No 84-9000256-270

BRIEFS

PRC CORN DONATION -- Corinto -- A donation of 26,300 tons of yellow corn from the PRC will be received at this Pacific coast port on 24 October. The donation will be received by Enabas [National Enterprise of Staple Foods] officials. Enabas has said it will take 17 to 20 days to unload the ship. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 12 PA]

REAGAN REYKJAVIK PROPOSAL 'A DIRTY GAME'

PA170329 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 17 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The audacity demonstrated in Reykjavik by the highest Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the topic of disarmament left U.S. President Ronald Reagan uneasy. He accepted the USSR proposed summit perhaps believing that it might do his personal prestige good as White House occupant.

Washington's representatives went to the summit in the capital of Iceland with that idea, and as a consequence their pockets were empty at the time of the talks. The secretary general of the USSR Communist Party displayed a masterly political performance which left his fellow speaker speechless [al campo), to the point that Reagan reacted only once he got home.

At Reykjavik the USSR proposed a 50 percent reduction of land-based nuclear missiles, those in submarines, and those in strategic bombers. It approved the reduction of the European-based medium-range missiles, without including the British or French, even though they are a part of the NATO potential, and advocated keeping the so-called star wars program for 10 years as a laboratory experiment as an elemental guarantee that there would not be unilateral attempts to gain military superiority by one side over the other. This is a logical precondition if you want things done fairly and safely.

However, Reagan was unable to let go of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], and did not do so, as the ultimate goal of the U.S. Government team is to obtain a so-called invulnerability that will allow striking the USSR and the rest of the socialist countries with the guarantee that the return strike will be totally annulled: a dirty game in all senses.

Now the Yankee president is trying to erase the clumsy image that he left behind in Iceland. Back in Washington, his advisers talked for 25 minutes, a real torture for TV viewers, in which the praises for SDI took up nearly all the air time, without taking into account the absurd lie that it was that program that forced the Soviets to attend the talks.

The obvious irresponsibility of Washington has once more been left in the open, and its demagoguery toward problems to do with survival of the human race earn them worldwide rejection. It was not in vain that at the news conference offered in Reykjavik, a few minutes after ending his dialogue with Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed his optimism despite the pigheaded U.S. position. The highest Soviet leader said: The peoples, including in the United States, have not had the last word, and reason will prevail in the end over political obscurantism and the desire for revenge.

NICARAGUA REPORTS HASENFUS 'REVELATIONS'

PA160350 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] It has been reported at a news conference held in Managua that Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. military adviser who was captured in Nicaragua last week said that Ramon Medina, the CIA member who lives in El Salvador, is truly the Cuban-born counterrevolutionary Luis Posada Carriles.

Posada Carriles is one of the four agents that the CIA used to blow up the Cuban commercial plane in Barbados on 6 October 1976 in which 73 people were killed. This man escaped from a Venezuelan jail last year with CIA support. Posada Carriles was being tried in Venezuela.

Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion summoned local and foreign reporters to inform them of statements by Hasenfus, the only survivor of a plane with weapons for counterrevolutionary bands that was downed by Sandinist forces on 15 October. [date as heard]

Hasenfus' disclosures directly link the CIA with the Barbados incident and the operations to drop supplies for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

SALVADORAN REGIME DELAYS AID TO VICTIMS

PA161244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary -- read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] While the threat of more tremors continues to keep the approximately 200,000 quake victims in suspense, the government of that nation is insensitively delaying the delivery of the international aid it has received, and the Army, as if nothing ever happened, is getting ready to continue the war actions.

In San Salvador, the activities to rescue victims and clear the rubble continue in the area that was most affected by the disaster. Some victims will never be able to express what they felt at noon, on Friday, when the buildings suddenly collapsed on them, leading them to a terrible death.

In the poor neighborhoods surrounding the city, the homeless people, many of whom are injured, gather in small cardboard huts to protect themselves from the rain while struggling against Army patrols that try to remove them from those places.

The doctors and the rest of the health personnel in El Salvador are enraged at the attitude of the authorities, which gave the first aid that was received to the military hospital while civilian health centers and first-aid stations are lacking the most basic means to help the injured.

Human rights groups and Salvadoran nongovernmental organizations have issued a call to the international community to channel the aid through humanitarian organizations because, they charged, the regime is hoarding and diverting for its own benefit the aid that is arriving in the country.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova rejected the unilateral truce announced by the guerilla fronts hours after the earthquake. Meanwhile, General Adolfo Blandon, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces' Joint General Staff, reacted to the guerrilla decision by noting: The war will continue.

The Army has now taken up the contemptible task of fighting the homeless in order to remove them from the streets of the capital. However, it is not offering its garrisons to them. In addition, it is taking advantage of the international aid to cure its own soldiers in order to place them again on a war footing against the guerrillas.

The truth is that such an attitude has never been seen before. In the face of similar tragedies that have occured in many other countries, the armies have helped the authorities aid the victims, thus showing an attitude that is not only humanitarian, but that is in line with the most basic sense of duty.

However, this is not the case with the Salvadoran Armed Forces, which the guerrilla leaders noted, seek the intervention of U.S. troops under the pretext that they need support to solve the problem of those left homeless by the earthquake. If this occurs, the Salvadoran Army and regime would be making the worst political decision in their history.

CABRISAS CALLS GEPLACEA MEETING 'POSITIVE'

FL170022 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas has described as positive and encouraging the results of the 22d annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [Geplacea]. Cabrisas spoke at the Brazilian city of Maceio on behalf of the 100 delegates from 23 countries who ended a 3-day meeting there.

CASTRO ADDRESSES DOCTORS IN GUANTANAMO

FL160200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has made the closing speech at the national ceremony marking the beginning of the general comprehensive medicine residency program -- the family doctors program -- in the mountains at Playitas de Cajobabo, Imias Municipality, Guantanamo Province. [passage omitted]

Making the closing speech at the ceremony marking the massive incorporation of the family doctor's program in the mountains and general comprehensive medicine residency program, the Party first secretary made reference to medical training in Cuba and the doctors' important tasks in the Guantanamo Mountains.

[Begin Castro recording] A great responsibility awaits you. I could only tell you not to be happy with the way you are. If any of you has weaknesses, this is the time to overcome them. If you have many [positive] qualities, this is the time to multiply them. We not only want you to be good, we want all of you to be better. [applause] [end recording]

REGIONAL OPTIMISM, CONSENSUS ON SELA COOPERATION

PA170410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The economic crisis being experienced by the Latin American region is, in addition to a terrible scourge, a factor that promotes an awareness of the need to change current area relations with the Western industrialized powers. The $400-billion foreign debt, a burden made heavier by annual interest that surpass $40 billion, and the restrictive policies imposed by the United States and the European community, are preparing the ground so that the peoples and governments of the region will clearly understand that the real possibility to pull out of the crisis lies in unity and common actions.

Perhaps because of this, analysts are optimistically observing the debates of the 12th SELA meeting being held in Lima. Everything seems to indicate that there is a consensus regarding the foreign debt, a basic problem of this region. It is believed that each country has the inalienable right to face the problem with policies that will not undermine its development and growth. In other words, each people and government are free to adopt the necessary measures to put an end to the brutal flight of capital our nations are forced to face to pay the debt. In some cases, this capital amounts to half the export revenue.

This step, which has the support of the entire region, is viewed by SELA as an act of legitimate economic defense because it permits enough resources for national development plans.

Trade relations with the United States and the rest of the industrial West is another issue that has been a central theme in the debates of the meeting that started on Monday at the experts' level, and continued on Thursday at the ministerial level. The United States and the industrial West are the region's main creditors and are engaged in fierce protectionism.

It cannot be forgotten that, at the recent GATT meeting, Washington insisted on imposing its views on trade matters. These views favor a subsidy for its national products, the inclusion of services in the tariff sector, and the application of restrictive policies on imports from the Third World.

In our region, many nations have witnessed the elimination of the preferential treatment that their products have received in the U.S. market. In addition, nations such as Brazil are being pressured to open their internal market to the yankee transnationals in areas such as the computer field, thus affecting the local industry.

In addition, SELA advocates strengthening its regional cooperation organizations, which promotes a concerted effort as one of the alternatives in the struggle against the area's economic crisis. The integration, proclaimed at more than one continental meeting, can be effectively implemented in these regional cooperation organizations. The positive results of this cooperation are many. Regarding this, it would be fair to mention the Latin American Organization for Fishing Development, with offices in Lima, the Multinational Latin American Enterprise To Market Fertilizers, and the Latin American Agency for Special Information. Undoubtedly, they are the result of an increasing process of unity that is an indispensable guarantee for the progress of the region.

CYPRIOT DELEGATION MEETS WITH BRAVO, RODRIGUEZ

NC161422 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] An interparty parliamentary delegation from Cyprus, which is currently on a visit to Cuba, met with Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State. During these meetings, House of Representatives President Vasos Lissaridhis, who is leading the delegation, expressed the Cypriot people's deep appreciation for Cuba's steadfast and just support of their struggle. Lissaridhis denounced Turkey's expansionist designs on Cyprus, for such plots render a solution to the problem impossible. He stressed that the Cyprus problem should remain within the framework of the United Nations, which has an obligation to work for the implementation of its resolutions.

The two Cuban officials reiterated their country's full support for the just struggle of Cyprus. Rodriguez emphasized that the Cypriot stand on many international issues is identical to that of Cuba's. During their meeting, Lissaridhis and Rodriguez discussed problems pertaining to the Third World and the Nonaligned Movement, with particular emphasis placed on the situation in Latin America. The Cypriot delegation, which includes deputies Nikolaos Anastasiadhis, Alexandros Galanos, Stilianos Mandriotis, and Takis Khatzidhimitriou, also visited the Isle of Youth and the prison where Cuban leader Fidel Castro was imprisoned before the revolution.

BRIEFS

GDR, YEMEN SIGN PROTOCOLS -- The eighth session of the Joint Subcommission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and Cuba has concluded in Cienfuegos with the signing of a cooperation protocol for 1987 [Excerpt] [Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 86 FL] Foreign Vice Minister Giraldo Mazola Collaso and 'Umar Husayn Al-Hurubi, ambassador from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, signed a cooperation protocol this morning. The agreement provides for bilateral exchange of experiences. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86 FL]

HAITI

VOTERS TO ELECT ASSEMBLY TO WRITE CONSTITUTION

FL161240 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Preparations are underway in Haiti for a vote Sunday [19 October] to elect an assembly to write a new constitution. Haitians, who will elect drafters of the consitution to pave the way for general elections next year, appear little interested in the voting.

Since President Jean Claude Duvalier's flight from the country in February, an interim government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy has been ruling by decree.

Nearly 3 million voters are eligible to vote Sunday, but Justice Minister Francois Latortue predicts only a few hundred thousand will turn out.

JAMAICA

PRC SIGNS JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES

FL151936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Oct 14, CANA -- Jamaica and China have entered a joint venture agreement to run a textile factory established here in 1980 with Beijing's credit but yet to produce any cloth.

Jamaica's Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz and China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Sheng Tuoping signed the agreement for the joint venture company in Beijing this week. Vaz is in China as part of a far eastern tour that has also taken him to Hong Kong.

The Industry and Commerce Ministry here said the value of the assets was in the region of J50 million dollars at 1980 prices, as exchange calculations were done at J1.78 dollars to U.S.1 dollar which prevailed at that time. The current exchange rate is J5.50 for one U.S. dollar.

The 348-loom cotton-polyester mill was the result of a 1976 agreement between Jamaica and China, with the latter providing low interest financing. [passage omitted]

TROOPS DISCOVER BODIES OF TWO SUSPECTED REBELS

FL151247 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Government troops found the bodies of two possible rebels in eastern Suriname where guerrillas have been fighting for several months.

Followed reports of intensified fighting over the weekend near the town of Moengo, a bauxite mining town which is about 70 miles east of Paramaribo. [sentence as heard]

Some 3,000 school children from Moengo are being moved to the capital after suspected rebels led by Former Army Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk burned down three schools last week.

ARMY-REBEL CLASHES REPORTEDLY SUBSIDE; 1 KILLED

FL161222 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Fighting has subsided between soldiers and rebels in one of Suriname's major bauxite-producing towns. An Army statement said a rebel was killed Tuesday near Albina, about 100 miles east of the capital, Paramaribo, but it gave no further details of the latest clashes in eastern Suriname where army barracks, schools, and other installations have been hit by periodic rebel attacks since July.